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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,126	12/11/2001	Laurence W. Davies	26998-241837	4751
25764	7590	07/12/2005	EXAMINER	
FAEGRE & BENSON LLP PATENT DOCKETING 2200 WELLS FARGO CENTER MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			TORRES VELAZQUEZ, NORCA LIZ	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				1771

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/015,126	DAVIES ET AL.
	Examiner Norca L. Torres-Velazquez	Art Unit 1771

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-23,25-34,48,51-63,65 and 66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-23,25-34,48,51-63,65 and 66 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed April 21, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicant's have amended the independent claims to recite the phrase "consists essentially of".

It is noted that "consisting essentially of" does not mean "consisting of"; "adjacent" has a broader meaning than "side by side."—Ex parte Appeldorn & Gilkeson (PO BdApp) 159 USPQ 791. If an applicant contends that additional steps or materials in the prior art are excluded by the recitation of "consisting essentially of," applicant has the burden of showing that the introduction of additional steps or components would materially change the characteristics of applicant's invention. In re De Lajarte, 337 F.2d 870, 143 USPQ 256 (CCPA 1964). See also Ex parte Hoffman, 12 USPQ2d 1061, 1063-64 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989)

b. Applicants argue that Haraguchi fails to teach or suggest a reinforcing structure consisting essentially of reinforcing fibers that are specifically oriented in a generally planar non-overlapping configuration so that the reinforcing fibers do not extend over or cover one another in order. Further, it is argued that there is no teaching or suggestion in any of the references cited in the outstanding office action of a pultruded part having a reinforcing structure with the claimed thickness.

It is the Examiner's interpretation that the unidirectionally paralleled reinforcing filaments of the Haraguchi reference would provide the claimed non-overlapping configuration or would alternatively be an obvious configuration in further view of the Corrons reference. It is noted that the present specification shows support for the

thickness claimed herein, but it does not show that there is some criticality to have a reinforcing structure with such thickness. Therefore, it is the Examiner's position that where the general conditions of a claim are met, mere changes in size and shape have been held to be within skill of the art dependent only on the desired end use of the article claimed, *In re Rose* (105 USPQ 237), *In re Dailey* (149 USPQ 47).

c. With regards to the combination of HARAGUCHI and CORRONS, Applicants argue that CORRONS reports a complex multilayer fabric that contains a porous tissue paper backing. This tissue paper backing serves as a foundation for the additional layers of the complex fabric including chopped glass fibers and glass fiber rovings. In clear contrast to the fabric reported by Corrons, the claimed invention does not contain the tissue paper backing. There is no teaching or suggestion that the rovings reported by Corrons should be used without the reported tissue paper backing.

It is noted that the HARAGUCHI reference provides a reinforcing structure with a layer of reinforcing filaments and a layer of thermoplastic polymer staple fibers. The reference fails to teach the use of rovings in the reinforcing structure and the Examiner relies on the CORRONS reference to provide a layer of rovings. CORRONS is also directed to reinforcing materials. It is noted that the Examiner is not bodily incorporating the reinforcing structure of CORRONS into the structure of HARAGUCHI, but relying in the teachings of CORRONS to provide the structure of HARAGUCHI with a layer of longitudinal rovings motivated by the desire of enhancing the strength along the longitudinal axis of the material as disclosed by CORRONS. (Page 5, lines 24-25) With regards to arguments indicating that there is no teaching or suggestion that the rovings reported by Corrons should be used without the reported tissue paper backing; it is the Examiner's interpretation that Applicants conclusion is contrary to the teachings of

Corrons. Applicants are directed to page 5, lines 13-19 of the Corrons reference which discloses that the tissue paper backing is used in the formation of the complex fabric, but is not required to impart structural integrity to the fabric in use. Thus, this layer may be partially or completely destroyed in a high-temperature application, for example, without adversely affecting the performance of the fabric. Further, it is noted that the tissue-paper backing 36 preferably supports chopped-strand mat 34 (*NOT THE ROVINGS*), such that mat 34 may be made without any adhesive, binder, paste or glue.

d. With regards to the obviousness-type double patenting rejection, it is confirmed herein that there was a typographical error in the last office action setting out this rejection and Applicant's assumption that it referred to 10/015,126 is correct. The obviousness-type double patenting rejection of the pending claims is based on the pending claims of copending application serial number 10/015,126 in view of US 4,983,453 to Beall.

Therefore, the claims remain rejected over the prior art of record.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1-2, 4-8, 11-18, 25, 28-29, 48, 51-54, 61 and 65-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. (US 5,286,553) in view of CORRONS (WO 98/29242).

HARAGUCHI et al. discloses a composite sheet for a reinforcing material that has excellent moldability and processability. (Column 1, lines 12-18) The reference teaches the use of a bundle of reinforcing filaments that are gathered and unidirectionally paralleled in each of the web-constituting reinforcing filament bundles and the filaments are not entangled with one another. A web having bundles of reinforcing filaments gathered and unidirectionally paralleled are preferably used, because the strength and rigidity can be effectively *imparted in the necessary direction in the molded article* (Column 4, lines 23-37). Therefore, the use of reinforcing filaments extending in a particular direction (such as a transverse direction) is dependent upon the strength and rigidity needs of the molded article. Reinforcing filaments are substantially continuous fibers, for example, a carbon fiber, a glass fiber, an aramid fiber, a silicon carbide fiber, a polybenzothiazole fiber. The reference also teaches that even a thermoplastic polymer filament can be used as the reinforcing filament if the fiber is not substantially melted at the step of heat-melting the thermoplastic polymer fiber and exerts a reinforcing function after cooling and solidification. The reference also teaches that to facilitate the impregnation with a melt of the thermoplastic polymer fiber at the heat-melting step for forming a composite, preferably the surfaces of single filaments of the reinforcing filament bundle are coated with a thermoplastic polymer so that the softness is not lost. (Column 4, lines 57-60 and Column 5, lines 3-22). The amount of the reinforcing filament bundle in the composite sheet is 5 to 80% by volume based on the composite sheet. Among the thermoplastic polymer fiber material used is polyester. (Column 5, lines 44-65) The thermoplastic polymer may be in the form of an alloy, and two or more thermoplastic polymer fiber can be used. (Column 6, lines 1-3) The reference teaches the use of thermoplastic polymer staple fibers

having a length no longer than 100 cm [39 inches], preferably no longer than 10 cm [3.9 inches].

(Column 7, lines 7-9) The reference teaches the use of a staple fiber sheet having a basis weight of 64 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

HARAGUCHI et al. further teaches the use of a process in which a thermoplastic polymer staple fiber or filament is deposited or incorporated in the form of single filaments on or in a web containing a reinforcing filament bundle, and a jet of fluid is applied to the assembly to intrude the thermoplastic polymer fiber into the reinforcing filament bundle and entangle and integrate the thermoplastic polymer fiber with the filaments. (Column 8, lines 23-32)

In a preferred embodiment of the HARAGUCHI et al.'s invention, reinforcing filament bundles are unidirectionally paralleled to form a web, and this web is laminated on the thermoplastic staple fiber web. Then the laminate of the thermoplastic staple fiber or filament sheet and the reinforcing filament bundle is subjected to a mechanical process by a jet stream of a fluid. More specifically, at least two sheets of the thermoplastic fibers and at least two webs of the reinforcing filament bundles are laminated (laminated is sometimes carried out by changing the arranging direction of the reinforcing fiber or using different kinds of reinforcing fibers), and the jet stream of a fluid is made to pierce through the laminate in the direction orthogonal to the plane of the sheet, whereby the thermoplastic fiber is embedded in the reinforcing filament bundle web and is entangled and integrated with individual filaments of the reinforcing filament bundle to obtain the intended composite sheet. (Column 8, lines 36-68) It is further noted that the reference also teaches the use of a TP film or thermosetting resin in combination with the thermoplastic polymer fiber or the surface of the reinforcing filament is coated for improving adhesiveness. (Col. 6, lines 22-29)

It is the Examiner's interpretation that the reinforcing fibers taught by HARAGUCHI et al. read on the presently claimed reinforcing fibers and the thermoplastic polymer staple fiber reads on the presently claimed web of staple fibers.

However, the reference fails to teach the use of rovings in the reinforcing structure.

CORRONS is directed to a complex fabric used in applications such as reinforcing components in plastic molded parts or composite products. The multi-layer fabric (20) is prepared from a chopped glass-fiber strand mat (34), at least one layer of continuous glass-fiber rovings (22, 28, 30, 32). (Abstract) The reference teaches that rovings 24 are aligned in a unidirectional fashion along a longitudinal axis of complex fabric 20. (Page 5, lines 22-23) It is noted that the reference teaches the use of glass roving layer(s), which could be only one layer. (Refer to page 2, lines 29-31; page 7, lines 22-30; claim 1).

CORRONS teaches stitch-bonding the layers to form the complex fabric. (Abstract) The sewing threads may be glass fibers, polyamide, polyester or polypropylene material. (Page 7, lines 2-6)

CORRONS teaches that the holes formed in the fabric by the stitching, as well as openings between the chopped glass fibers in the mat, help enhance resin impregnation. (Page 3, lines 13-14)

With regards to the reinforcing fibers oriented in a generally planar non-overlapping configurations "so that the first reinforcing fibers do not extend over or cover one another", it is noted that the CORRONS reference teaches the same concept in the configuration of the rovings of their invention. Further, with regards to the claimed thickness it is the Examiner's position that while the specification shows support for the thickness claimed herein, it does not show that

there is some criticality to have a reinforcing structure with such thickness. Therefore, it is the Examiner's position that where the general conditions of a claim are met, mere changes in size and shape have been held to be within skill of the art dependent only on the desired end use of the article claimed, *In re Rose* (105 USPQ 237), *In re Dailey* (149 USPQ 47).

Since both references are directed to reinforcing material the purpose disclosed by CORRONS would have been recognized in the pertinent art of HARAGUCHI et al.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the composite sheet of HARAGUCHI et al. and provide with a layer of rovings with the motivation of enhancing the strength along the longitudinal axis of the material as disclosed by CORRONS (page 5, lines 24-25).

6. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and CORRONS as applied above, and further evidenced by RADVAN et al. (US 4,882,114).

With regards to claim 17, it is noted that the use of binders, such as polyvinyl acetate, are known to be used in the art of reinforcement material. For example, the prior art RADVAN et al. (US 4,882,114), teaches a fiber reinforced material and teaches the use of polyvinyl acetate as a binder. (Refer to claims)

7. Claims 19-23, 26-27 and 56-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. in view of CORRONS as disclosed above.

Although the combination of HARAGUCHI et al. and CORRONS does not explicitly teach the claimed permeability, tensile strength, bending resistance of fiber and ratio of a modulus of elasticity it is reasonable to presume that these properties are inherent to reinforcing material of HARAGUCHI et al. when combined with the teachings of CORRONS. Support for

said presumption is found in the use of like materials (i.e. unidirectionally paralleled reinforcement filaments, thermoplastic polymer fibers and bonding process). The burden is upon Applicant to prove otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald* 205 USPQ 594. Reliance upon inherency is not improper even though rejection is based on Section 103 instead of Section 102. *In re Skoner, et al.* (CCPA) 186 USPQ 80

8. Claims 9-10 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and CORRONS and further in view of MARTIN et al. (US 6,080,482).

While HARAGUCHI et al. teaches that the thermoplastic polymer of the polymeric fibers may be in the form of an alloy, and two or more thermoplastic polymer fiber can be used. (Column 6, lines 1-3), it fails to teach the use of bi-component fibers with core-sheath configuration.

MARTIN et al. teaches multicomponent filaments that may be fabricated into filamentary articles or structures or three-dimensional aggregations comprising a plurality of the filaments, which can be in either continuous or staple form. Further, the reference teaches the use of these filaments as reinforcement for plastic matrices. (Column 6, lines 25-67 through Column 7, lines 1-4). In Figures 7-14, the reference shows different configurations of core-sheath fibers. Since both HARAGUCHI et al. and MARTIN et al. are directed to the use of staple fibers as reinforcement, the purpose disclosed by MARTIN et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of HARAGUCHI et al.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the polymeric staple fiber layer and provide with a bicomponent fiber with the motivation of providing the reinforcement material with a web layer

that is durable without requiring the application of binding agent, or adhesive coating, or solvent and that can be used for article fabrication once the webs are melt-bonded as disclosed by MARTIN et al. (Column 6, lines 14-18).

9. Claims 32-34 and 62-63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and CORRONS and further in view of VANE (US 5,055,242).

HARAGUCHI et al. fails to teach the claimed transverse direction to which additional reinforcing fibers extend.

VANE discloses a reinforcing material having a plurality of superimposed layers, each layer consisting of a plurality of unidirectional non-woven yarns or threads laid side-by-side, the yarns or threads in at least some of the different layers extending in different directions, the layers are stitched together. (Column 2, lines 14-21). The reference further discloses that the yarns or threads in at least two of the layers are laid so that they extend at 90° to one another. The yarns or threads in at least one further layer are laid so that they extend at an angle of from 45° to 90° with respect to the yarns or threads in at least one the two layers. (Column 2, lines 26-42). The yarns or threads used to produce the reinforcing material may be yarns, threads, roving, tows or the like, of continuous or discontinuous fibers, of glass fiber or other suitable reinforcing material. The yarn or thread used for stitching together the layers may itself be a reinforcing material or a thermoplastic or other material. (Column 2, line 58 through Column 3, lines 1-2) Further, the reference teaches the use of at least one sheet of thermoplastic material interposed between at least two of the reinforcing material layers. (Column 3, lines 20-21)

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcing material and provide it with additional layers of

reinforcing fibers at the presently claimed transverse direction motivated by the desire of providing different strength characteristics in different parts of the reinforcing material as disclosed by VANE (Col. 2, lines 26-57)

10. Claims 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HARAGUCHI et al. and CORRONS and further in view of BEER et al. (US 5,910,458).

HARAGUCHI et al. fails to teach the use of a surface treatment on the fibers.

On Table I of BEER et al. a sizing composition is disclosed for the mat fiber that includes gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane.

Since both HARAGUCHI et al. and BEER et al. are directed to reinforcement materials, the purpose disclosed by BEER et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of HARAGUCHI et al.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcement material and provide with a coating or sizing treatment with the motivation of providing it with a good “wet-through” and “wet-out” properties as disclosed by BEER et al. (Column 1, lines 29-39).

***Double Patenting***

12. Claims 1-2, 4-23, 25-34, 48, 51-63 and 65-66 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-25, 27-36, 50-58 and 60-76 of copending Application No. 10/015,106 in view of BEALL (US 4,983,453). The co-pending application claims a reinforcing structure adapted for use in the manufacture of a pultruded part, while the reinforcing structure of the present application claims a pultruded part that comprises a reinforcing structure similar to the

copending application, a plurality of rovings oriented along the longitudinal axis, and a resin matrix substantially surrounding the longitudinal rovings and the reinforcing structure.

BEALL teaches a composite pultruded product that is made with a plurality of longitudinally oriented, essentially parallel glass roving strands in association with a cellulosic mat [which constitutes a reinforcing structure]. The reference further teaches that both the roving strands and the cellulosic mat are completely encased within a resin matrix. (Column 3, lines 26-33)

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the reinforcing material and provide it with longitudinal rovings and encase both the reinforcement and the rovings within a resin matrix with the motivation of producing a pultruding product as disclosed by BEALL. (Abstract).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Norca L. Torres-Velazquez whose telephone number is 571-272-1484. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00-5:00 pm and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 571-272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*WT*  
Norca L. Torres-Velazquez  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1771

July 8, 2005